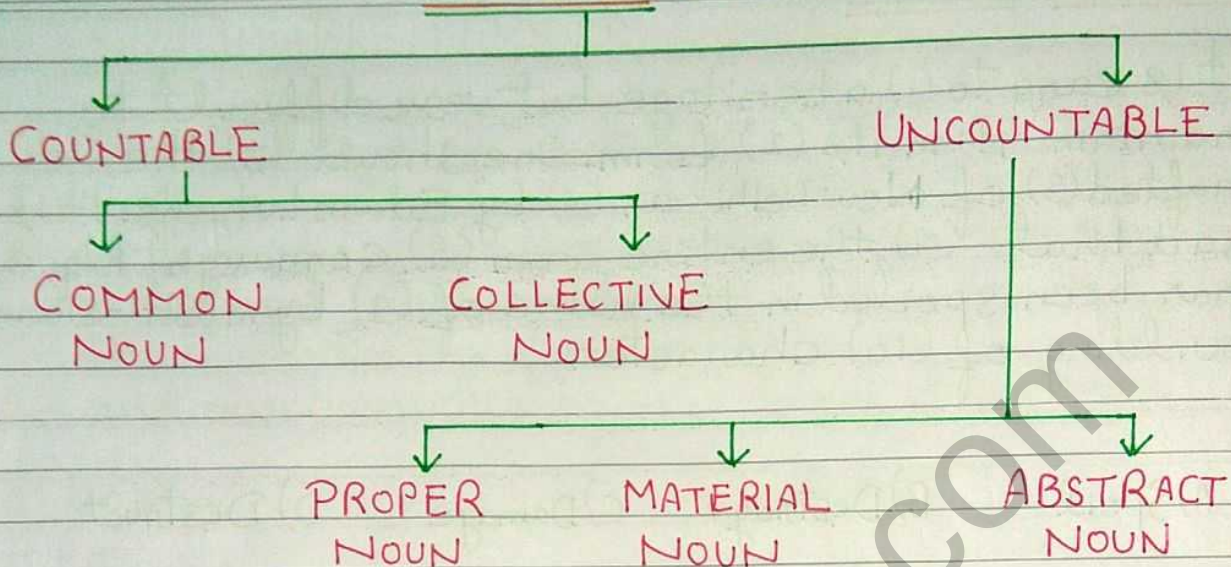


NOUN (संज्ञा)



NOUN ⇒ Noun is a word used as a name of a person, place or thing.

OR

Whatever we perceive by our physical eyes and feel through our Senses is called Noun.

‘किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवस्था के नाम को संज्ञा कहा जाता है।’

1. COMMON NOUN — It represents the category to which a person, place & things belongs
Ex- Boy, Girl, City, Continent, Animal, Book, Mobile etc.

2. PROPER NOUN — It represents the Name of a specific person, place or thing (Unique) & begins with a Capital letter

Ex- Ram, Neha, India, Lucknow, Asia etc.

“Work hard in SILENCE. Let your success be your NOISE”

3. COLLECTIVE NOUN - It refers to a GROUP of people, animals or things.

Ex- Team, Crowd, Jury, Bunch, Committee etc.

4. MATERIAL NOUN - It is used to name Material/ Substances with which something is made.

Ex- Gold, Silver, Cotton, Wood, Diamond etc.

i.e- The necklace is made of Gold.

5. ABSTRACT NOUN - It is used to name EMOTIONS, IDEAS, FEELINGS, QUALITY, ACTION, STATE that has NO Physical Existence.

‘यह धुआँ और देखा नहीं जा सकता है, सिर्फ महसूस किया जा सकता है।’

Ex- Honesty, Love, Fear, Bravery, Sincerity etc.

IMPORTANT RULES OF NOUN

RULE-1 - कुछ NOUN का प्रयोग हमेशा Plural Form में ही होता है। क्योंकि वे दिखने में भी Plural होते हैं। और उनका प्रयोग Plural Verbs के साथ होता है। इन Nouns के अन्त में लगे S को हटाकर, इन्हें Singular नहीं बना सकते हैं।

Ex- ~~People~~, ~~Foot~~ Pants, ~~Ethics~~, ~~Billiards~~, ~~Mathematics~~, ~~Scissors~~, ~~Tongs~~, ~~Physics~~, wages, riches, Gallows, Regards.

i.e. Where is my Pants? (X)

Where are my Pants? (✓)

“If you don't SACRIFICE for what you want, what you want becomes the SACRIFICE”

RULE-2 - कुछ Nouns दिखाने में PLURAL लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में SINGULAR होते हैं।
इनका use हमेशा SINGULAR VERB में ही होता है।

Ex- News, Billiards, Athletics, Innings, Politics, Physics, Mumps, Measles, Economics, Summons, Mathematics etc.

i.e- Politics are a dirty Game. (X)
Politics is a dirty Game. (✓)

RULE-3 - कुछ Nouns दिखाने में SINGULAR होते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में PLURAL होते हैं।
इनका use हमेशा PLURAL VERB में ही होता है।
इनके साथ s या es लगाकर इन्हें PLURAL नहीं बनाना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

Ex- People, Folk, Cattle, Public, Poultry, Children, Police, Cavalry, Infantry, Gentry, Peasantry etc.

i.e- The Cattle is grazing in the field. (X)
Cattle are grazing in the field. (✓)

RULE-4 - कुछ Nouns ऐसे हैं, जो दिखाने में SINGULAR हैं और होते भी SINGULAR हैं।
इनके साथ A/An का use भी नहीं किया जाता है।

We cannot make them PLURAL using 's' or 'es'. They are UNCOUNTABLE.

Ex- Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Bread, Stationery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Jewellery, Breakage, Work, Evidence, Fuel, cost, Equipment, Mischievous, Traffic, Alphabet etc.

“When you feel like QUITTING,
Think about why you STARTED”

i.e- His Hair are Black. (x)
His Hair is Black. (✓)

RULE-5- If some word is given before the noun of 'RULE-4', which shows plurality then we will use some Extra Word before these nouns.

Ex. Pieces of, Articles of, Kinds of, Types of, Slices of, Items of, etc.

i.e. a) He gave me all pieces of information.
b) He ate two slices of bread.

RULE-6- Hyphenated Noun का प्रयोग कभी भी Plural Form में नहीं होता है।

Ex. a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (x)
He gave me two hundred-rupee notes. (✓)
b) He stays in Five-star hotels. (x)
He stays in Five-star hotel. (✓)

RULE-7- यदि किसी Noun के बाद PREPOSITION का प्रयोग हो और फिर वही Noun repeat हो तो वह 'Noun' SINGULAR FORM में होना चाहिए।

Ex. Town after town were devastated. (x)
Town after town was devastated. (✓)
b) Ship after ship are arriving. (x)
Ship after ship ~~were~~ is arriving. (✓)

“Success is not the key to HAPPINESS. HAPPINESS is the key to SUCCESS. If you LOVE what you are doing, you will be SUCCESSFUL.”

RULE-8. Some nouns are used in Singular Form when definite numeral adjective are used before them.

Ex- Dozen, Hundred, Thousand, Million, Pair, score, Stone, gross, billion etc

i.e. I have Two pairs of shoes (x)
I have Two pair of shoes (✓)

NOTE- यदि इनके साथ Indefinite Countable का प्रयोग हो तो इन्हें Pluralise किया जाता है।

Ex- Dozens of women, hundreds of people, millions of dollars, scores of shops, many pairs of shoes, etc.

i.e. He donated million of rupees (x)
He donated millions of rupees (✓)

USE OF NOUN IN POSSESSIVE CASE

RULE-9. Living Nouns के साथ (') और Non-Living Noun के साथ (OF) का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex. My room's roof is leaking badly. (x)
~~My~~ The roof of my room is leaking badly. (✓)

b) The wife of Rahul is very beautiful. (x)
Rahul's wife is very beautiful (✓)

“A minute's success pays the failure of years”

RULE-10. In case of transferring Relation 's' cannot be used with two nouns side by side.

Ex. My friend's sister's son is a Doctor. (x)
The son of my friend's sister is a Doctor. (✓)

RULE-11. With Compound noun also (s) is used with the last noun.

Ex. This is my Brother's-in-law house. (x)
This is my Brother-in-law's house (✓)

RULE-12. यदि Plural शब्द का Last Letter (s) है तो apostrophe का use करते वक्त (s) नहीं लगाते हैं, केवल apostrophe (') का ही use करते हैं।

Ex. I went to Boys's hostel (x)
I went to Boys' hostel (✓)

NOTE - Possessive Pronoun (His, hers, yours, ours, theirs) के साथ Apostrophe नहीं लगाते हैं।

“The Secret to Success is to KNOW something, that Nobody ELSE KNOWS”